Prehistoric Pottery from the Worthing Area

The Centenary House, Durrington, and Northbrook College assemblages

by
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Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery from Centenary House, Durrington

Summary

Excavated features at Centenary House, Durrington, yielded 279 prehistoric sherds weighing 1,622 grams (Table 1). Six fabric types were distinguished. All were either directly associated with feature sherds of Middle to Late Bronze Age (later BA) type or are similar to fabrics from other West Sussex sites dateable to these periods. Pottery came from all parts of the site, and, unusually for a site on the Coastal Plain during this period, a wide range of feature types including pits, post-holes, scoops, ditches and gullies. Although most feature assemblages comprise a few, abraded sherds only and at best have later BA *termini post quem*, the overall impression is of a significant and diverse occupation of the site during this period. As such the Centenary House assemblage importantly adds to the known corpus of later BA assemblages from West Sussex (Seager Thomas 2001a, fig 14).

Context			Fabric, Number of sherds/weight in grams												Total	
Cut	Fill		*FC*		*F1*		*F2*		*F3*		*FQ*		*F4*			
Gateway House (GH93)																
Pit 2	3	CEN44/45	5	15	1	10	0	0	17	128	0	0	19	162	42	315
Ditch 4	5	CEN42/43	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	3	2	8
Pit 6	7/8	CEN50/51	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	13	5	15
Ditch 16	17		0	0	0	0	0	0	5	37	0	0	0	0	5	37
Ditch 19	20		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	1	11
Centenary House (CEN01 evaluation)																
PH 16	17		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	1	8
Gully 18	19		0	0	0	0	1	2	9	43	0	0	0	0	11	45
PH 26	27		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
PH 28	29		0	0	0	0	0	0	4	14	0	0	0	0	4	14
PH 30	31		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	3	6
PH 34	35		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ditch 42	43	GH4/5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	42	1	6	0	0	4	48
Pit 44	45	GH2/3	0	0	6	32	0	0	4	24	0	0	53	362	63	418
Centenary House (CEN01 excavation)																
Scoop 102	103*		0	0	1	1	0	0	4	14	0	0	0	0	5	15
PH 105	104		0	0	0	0	0	0	2	19	0	0	0	0	2	19
Pit 116	115*		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PH 123	122		0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	5	7
Pit 142	141		0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	3	8
Pit 146	145		0	0	0	0	0	0	75	445	0	0	0	0	75	445
Pit 154	153		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	5
Gully 156	155		0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	5	0	0	4	9
Pit 158	157		0	0	0	0	6	71	1	7	6	53	0	0	13	131
?PH	161		0	0	0	0	1	1	2	10	0	0	0	0	3	11
Scoop 164	163		0	0	2	5	0	0	20	38	0	0	0	0	22	43
PH 168	167		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
PH 170	179*		0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1

Table 1. Quantification of later Bronze Age pottery fabrics from features excavated at Centenary House, Durrington. Fills marked * incorporated later material

Pottery Fabrics and Typology

Owing to the small number of chronologically diagnostic feature sherds within the assemblage the dating both of individual features and the site as a whole rests heavily upon its constituent fabrics. Six Bronze Age fabrics and three later fabrics were distinguished. The fabrics range from medium to very coarse flint gritted wares. Several of these do not occur in chronologically diagnostic forms on site, but all were either directly associated with them or have dated parallels on other sites within the region. No fine wares were present. The later fabrics contain varying quantities of quartz sand but are not sufficiently distinct for precise dating.

Fabric FC

Rare (2%) burnt flint, and abundant, but unquantifiable, carbonaceous material/chaff hollows. Body sherds from 5 to 7mm thick. No chronologically diagnostic forms occurred in fabric F1 but it occurred in direct association with Centenary House fabrics F1, F3 and F4.

Fabric F1

Sparse (5%) medium sand to coarse sand sized burnt flint, and abundant, but unquantifiable, carbonaceous material. Body sherds from 8 to 9mm thick. No chronologically diagnostic forms occurred in fabric F1 but broadly similar wares occurred in the region throughout the first millennium BC. Late Bronze Age (LBA) equivalents occur in many West Sussex assemblages including those from Selsey (Seager Thomas 2001a) and nearby Angmering (Seager Thomas 2002; Seager Thomas & Hamilton 2002). Fabric 1 was directly associated with Centenary House fabrics FC, F3 and F4.

Fabric F2

Sparse (7%) medium sand to coarse sand sized burnt flint, rare (3%) coarse sand sized to small granule sized burnt flint, rare (1–2%) medium quartz sand, and abundant, but unquantifiable, carbonaceous material. Body sherds from 5 to 7mm thick. The Centenary House assemblage includes one LBA feature sherd in fabric F2. This is vessel 7. It comprises the upper shoulder and out-turned rim or vestigial neck of a LBA bi-partite shouldered jar (Fig. 1). In West Sussex approximately similar forms occur in assemblages belonging both to the 'plainware' phase of the post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) pottery tradition, dated to the beginning of the LBA (e.g. Kingston Buci: Curwen & Hawkes 1931, figs 15 and 22), and to the 'decorated' phase (e.g. Chanctonbury Ring: Hamilton 1980, fig. 12.25), dated to the LBA/EIA transition. Its closest parallels, however, occur in non-Sussex 'plainware' assemblages (eg Runnymede Bridge: Longley 1980, fig. 21.44 and 53; Needham & Spence 1996, fig 62.668). A further tiny sherd in this fabric may, but does not certainly, belong to a hemispherical bowl (no 9; not illustrated), a predominantly LBA type which occurs in contemporary, or slightly later, West Sussex PDR assemblages from Thundersbarrow Hill (Hamilton 1994) and Selsey (Seager Thomas 2001a, figs 5.38 and 7.61). This sherd is the closest thing Centenary House has to a fine ware. Fabrics

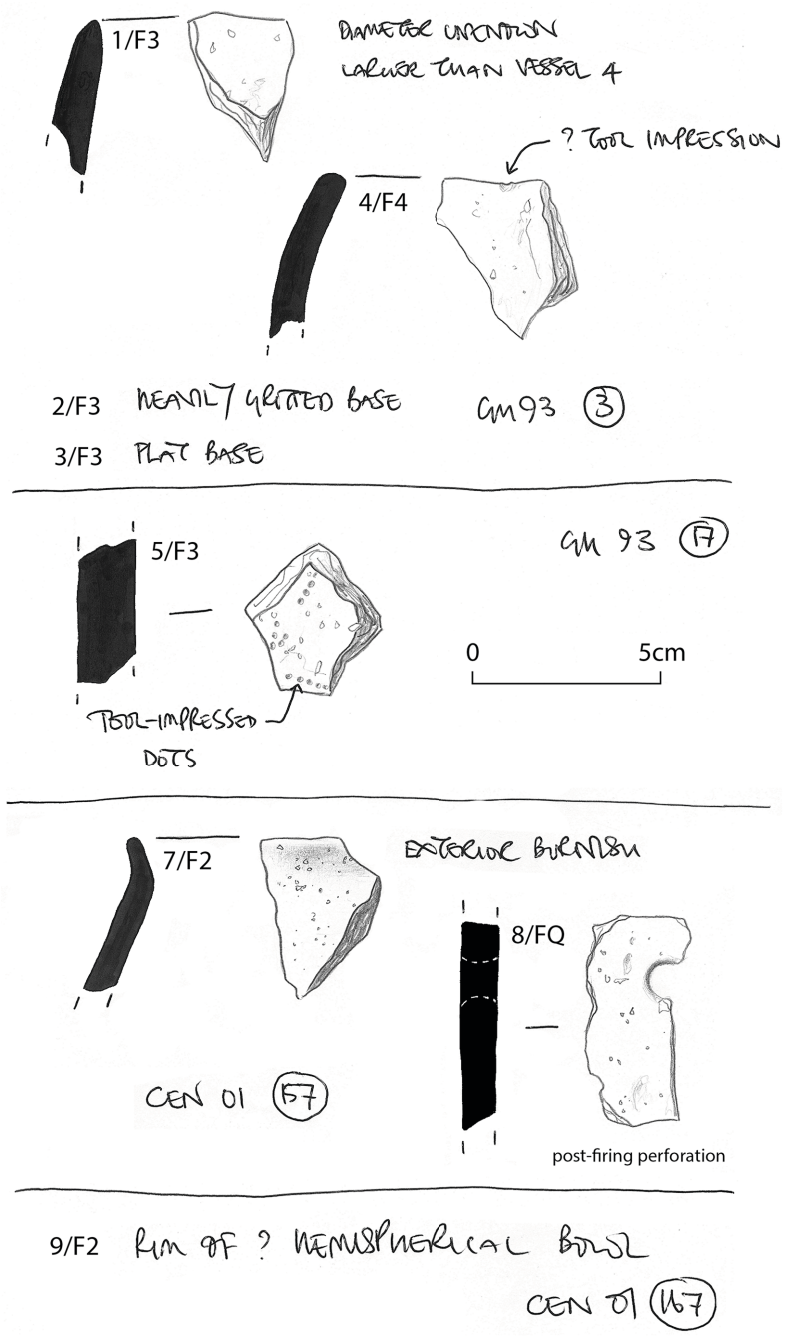

Figure 1. Later Bronze Age pottery from Centenary House. MBA Deverel-Rimbury: nos 1 and 5; LBA post Deverel-Rimbury: 2, 4, 7, 8 and 9

similar to F2 occur in vessels from Kingston Buci (Curwen & Hawkes 1931), Ford Acres, Climping (Seager Thomas 2003a), Selsey (Seager Thomas 2001a, fig 3.12) and Ford (Hamilton 2004). It was directly associated with Centenary House fabrics F3 and FQ.

Fabric F3
Sparse to moderate (7 to 10%) medium sand to small granule sized burnt flint, and rare to sparse (1–2%) red Fe oxide nodules visible in oxidized

sherds. Body sherds typically from 4 to 10mm thick. The principal chronologically diagnostic feature sherds in fabric F3 are a heavily-gritted base (no 2; not illustrated), a thick, comb-impressed sherd (no 5), and a sherd from a probable convex-sided jar (no 1) (Fig. 1). Heavily-gritted bases, which result from placing still wet clay on a bed of flint during manufacture, are characteristic of 'plainware' and 'decorated' PDR pottery traditions (Hamilton 1997, fig. 8.10; Macpherson-Grant 1994, pls 1 and 2), but uncommon earlier. The comb-impressed sherd is a Deverel-Rimbury (DR) type and should date to the Middle Bronze Age (MBA) (cf. Findon: Lewis 1960). Vessel 1 is also DR. Fabrics similar to F3 occur in MBA groups at Angmering and in all the aforementioned Sussex LBA assemblages. It is the most common Centenary House fabric and was directly associated with all other later BA fabrics on site.

Fabric FQ
Sparse to moderate (7 to 10%) medium sand to small granule sized burnt flint, rare to sparse (1–2%) red Fe oxide nodules visible in oxidized sherds, and moderate (15%) medium sized quartz sand. Body sherds from 9 to 11mm thick. No chronologically diagnostic forms occurred in fabric FQ but it occurred in direct association with Centenary House fabrics F2 and F3.

Fabric F4
Sparse to moderate (5 to 10%) (with occasional denser patches) coarse sand to medium granule sized burnt flint, and sparse (7%) medium sized quartz sand. Body sherds from 7 to 9mm thick. The only chronologically diagnostic feature sherd in fabric F4 is the rim of a closed mouthed convex jar (no 4). This vessel type was long-lived in West Sussex occurring in both DR assemblages and PDR assemblages. Vessel 4's thin, finger-squeezed body should place it in the PDR group, a view confirmed by its unabraded condition and its association with vessel 2 and several of the foregoing fabrics. A close parallel comes from Kingston Buci (Curwen & Hawkes 1931, fig. 3). West Sussex parallels for fabric F4 occur in MBA assemblages from Mile Oak, Shoreham (Hamilton 2002a, 43-44), and Angmering (Seager Thomas 2002; Seager Thomas & Hamilton 2002), both comprising thicker and more friable sherds, and in the LBA assemblage from Ford (Hamilton 2004). It was directly associated with Centenary House fabrics FC, F1 and F3.

Later fabrics
Three sherds occurred in three different fabrics, sparse (3 to 5%) medium sized, moderate (10 to 15%) and common (25 to 30%) quartz sand. Body sherds ranged from 4 to 6 mm thick. None was chronologically diagnostic in form but all are probably medieval.

'Rivet hole'
A feature present on vessel 8 and in West Sussex LBA assemblages from Climping (Seager Thomas 2001b) and Mile Oak, Shoreham (Hamilton 2002a, 51), is the post-firing perforation or 'rivet hole'. These frequently straddle

cracks and are thought to represent repair. No evidence is available which would suggest the role of the present example.

The Dating of the Pottery Assemblage

The recurrent association of the prehistoric fabric types comprising the Centenary House assemblage show it to comprise a single, chronologically coherent group. Taken individually the possible date range of individual sherds begins before the LBA and ends after it. Collectively, however, they are characteristic of DR and early, 'plainware' PDR assemblages. The assemblage's key chronologically diagnostic characteristics are the form of vessel 5, which is unambiguously DR, the form and fabric of vessel 4, both of which are derived from earlier DR traditions but which in this case are likely to be later, the unequivocally PDR form of vessels 2 and 7, and the lack of decorative traits characteristic of later, 'decorated' PDR traditions. Radiocarbon dates associated with early Sussex PDR assemblages, Ford (Hamilton forthcoming) and Climping, which also yielded DR and PDR types (Seager Thomas 2003), place them between *c* 1100 and 500 cal BC. The DR associations of the present assemblage suggest a date towards the beginning of this period. This would be consistent with the dating of similar assemblages from outside the county (Needham 1996, 134-6; Hamilton 2002b, 181).

Overall Site Dating

Centenary House features dateable to this period include pits 44, 146 and 158. All of these contain at least some large, unabraded sherds. One of these was located in evaluation Trench 1, to the south east of the site, and two were located in Area A, to the north west of the site. A further 18 features which yielded smaller, more abraded assemblages (Table 1) have contemporary *termini post quem* only, but, given the limited evidence for proximate later occupation, are likely be of the same date. These were spread across most of the site. Later features include pit 116, scoop 102 and post-hole 170. These were located in Area A, to the north west of the site, and Area B, to the south of the site. The remaining features yielded no pottery at all but the association in Trench 1, which yielded no later pottery, of two features containing small amounts of LBA pottery (post holes 30 and 34) with a circular structure comprising six post-holes (30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40) suggests a contemporary *terminus post quem* for the structure as a whole

Discussion

Three things distinguish the Centenary House assemblage from other contemporary assemblages from the region. The first is the average sherd size. Compared to that of most stratified assemblages it is small: 5.8 grams per sherd as opposed to 6.4 at Ford, 7.7 at Knapp Farm and 9.9 at Climping. The second is the types of feature with which it is associated. Most LBA assemblages from West Sussex, including those referred to above, come from or are focused on isolated pit clusters, whereas the Centenary House

assemblage was recovered from a wide area and a range of different feature types. The third is its typological composition, for, although a substantially PDR, it lacks the fine wares usually associated with the tradition. No doubt these things are related. If the depositional environment was destructive, fine wares would suffer more than coarse wares. Likewise the range of feature types was probably reflected in a range of fill mechanisms which may have included some that produced or resulted in the burial of greater proportions of smaller sherds than was usual in pit filling (the average weight of sherds from pits in the Centenary House assemblage is 6.6 grams, similar to that of sherds from Ford, the average weight of sherds from post-holes 3.1 grams). Given the range of feature types and likely fill mechanisms, however, it is also likely that a wide range of pottery types associated with contemporary pottery traditions would have been present. Since they were not, it is assumed that they were not available. This could be a function of the type of site represented, or, as has been suggested of other Sussex PDR 'plainware' assemblages, it could reflect an atypically small range of pottery types in use within West Sussex at the time (cf. Seager Thomas 2001).

(April 2002)

Earlier prehistoric pottery from Northbrook College, Worthing

Summary
The earlier prehistoric pottery assemblage from Northbrook College comprises 354 sherds weighing approximately 2½ kilograms. Three periods are definitely represented: Middle Bronze Age (MBA), the early years of the Late Bronze Age (LBA) and the later years of the Late Bronze Age (LBA/EIA). In addition a handful of sherds have been provisionally identified as Middle Iron Age (MIA). Most of the sherds are un-abraded and this suggests that they have not been moved far from their original point of deposition and might provide a reliable date for the features that yielded them.

The MBA group comprises a handful of sherds only and adds nothing to our knowledge of the period. The LBA and LBA/EIA groups reflect the wide range of pottery using activities characteristic of these periods. LBA pottery was spread across the site; LBA/EIA material was concentrated in and around two ring ditches, indicating a reconfiguration of the site during this later period. The assemblage's principal importance, however, lies in a distinct fabric suite locally associated with the later years of the LBA and the presence in it of a new — and perhaps chronologically diagnostic — form.

Method
Feature dating using pottery relies upon the identification of discrete, chronologically diagnostic groups of sherds and fabrics. At Northbrook College groups were dated by analogy with dated pottery from *off site* and by the association *on site* of otherwise undated material with dated material (Tables 2 and 3). Both individual fabrics and groups of fabrics displayed

Fabric code	Texture	Inclusions	Body sherd thickness in mm	Feature sherds	Other diagnostic characteristics
CF		Moderate (10-15%) medium sand-sized to small pebble sized burnt flint (emphasis on the granule-sized fraction). Unquantifiable fine micaeous quartz sand. Fe-oxide nodules.	13-14	none	Rare on site. Oxidized and unoxidized. (three roughly finished sherds).
CMF		Sparse to moderate (3-10%) fine sand-sized to small pebble sized burnt flint (emphasis on the coarse sand-sized fraction). Unquantifiable fine micaeous quartz sand.	7-10	6	Usually oxidized and roughly finished.
FS		Sparse to moderate (7-10%) fine sand-sized to small pebble sized burnt flint (emphasis on the very coarse sand-sized fraction). Sparse (not precisely quantifiable) shell or platy voids. Unquantifiable fine micaeous quartz sand.	7-9	8	Internally very variable - probably a range of different fabrics; usually oxidized and roughly finished. Frequently characterized by the presence of numerous surface voids.
MF1		Sparse to moderate (7-10%) fine to very coarse sand-sized burnt flint. Unquantifiable fine micaeous quartz sand.	6-11	3, 4, 7	Internally variable - probably a range of different oxidized or unoxidized fabrics; usually roughly finished but occasionally burnished.
MF2		Sparse (3-7%) fine to very coarse sand-sized burnt flint. Unquantifiable fine micaeous quartz sand.	9-13	5	Internally variable - probably a range of different oxidized or unoxidized; usually roughly finished but occasionally burnished.
C		Sparse to moderate (3-10%) fine to medium sand-sized degraded calcareous stone.	*c.* 7	none	Rare on site. Always unoxidized and usually burnished. Always characterized by the presence of numerous surface voids.
S		Sparse (not precisely quantifiable) shell or platy voids. Unquantifiable fine micaeous quartz sand.	7-9	none	Rare on site. Usually oxidized and roughly finished.
FGlau		Sparse to moderate (3-10%) fine to medium sand-sized burnt flint. Unquantifiable fine to medium glauconite/quartz sand	6-9	none	Rare on site. Internally very variable - probably a range of different oxidized or unoxidized fabrics; burnished or roughly finished.
FMF1		Moderate to common (10-20%) fine to coarse sand-sized burnt flint (emphasis on the small size range).	6-8	1	Oxidized and unoxidized and always burnished.
FMF2		Sparse (3-7%) fine to medium sand-sized burnt flint. Unquantifiable fine micaeous quartz sand.	5-6	2	Oxidized and unoxidized and always burnished.

Table 2. Early pottery fabrics from Northbrook College

some overlap, but overall the dating of individual groups was unambiguous, most cases of uncertainty being resolved by a more conclusive association.

Dating

The dating of the earlier pottery assemblage is complicated by the small numbers of feature sherds and fabrics present, which are clearly and exclusively diagnostic of a particular period. Having said that however it is evident that three — and possibly four — periods are represented: MBA, LBA, LBA/EIA and MIA.

Context		Sherd nos.	Fabric types and date range/weight in grams										TPQ		
cut	fill		*CF*	*MCF*	*MF1*	*MF2*	*FMF1*	*FMF2*	*FI*	*S*	*FS*	*C*			
			MBA												
				LBA											
				LBA/EIA											
												MIA			
n/a	28	2	75												
1009	1010	1	10												
n/a	10	3			3										
n/a	21	5		19	6										
n/a	32	5		18	42										
1013	1014	7				12									
1019	1020	7		5	29		2								
1021	1022	7		3	10										
1023	1024	4			7	1									
1029	1030	5		9	13	9		1							
1045	1046	1						4							
1047	1048	1			4										
1063	1062	10				142		10							
1071	1072	16			74		2								
1073	1074	15		13	81	2	11								
1079	1080	1			6										
1088	1089	3			6										
1110	1111	1			4										
n/a	1115	1			3										
1120	1121	2			13										
1138	1139	1			1										
1142	1143	2			4										
1150	1151	1				1									
1170	1171	2			3										
1179	1178	5			3	16									
1215	1216	1			7										
1217	1218	2		27											
n/a	22	33			72	30	42	23			36	11			
n/a	34	4			43						1				
1050/1054	1049	5		2	3	4		1							
	1053	16			15	68		1			3				
	1056	5			18	9						5			
1051	1052	9			14	6	2			4	12				
1075	1076	7			58				3						
1077	1078	22			55	19		1		15					
1100	1099	1							1						
1132	1133	7			4				6						
1176	1177	8	13		95						84				
1194	1195	4							1			1			
n/a	1197	5			25				4						

Table 3. Suggested dating of the early pottery fabrics and the features yielding them (earlier first millennium BC contexts only)

Each of three distinct fabric suites was associated on site with a different set of excavated features (Table 3). The first suite comprises a very coarse flint-tempered fabric, which is locally characteristic of the Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition, dated to the MBA (fabric *CF*). Unambiguous local parallels for this come from excavations at Angmering and numerous other sites across the region (Seager Thomas 2002; Seager Thomas & Hamilton 2002). The second suite comprises a group of finer flint-tempered fabrics (fabrics *MCF*, *MF1*, *MF2*, *FMF1* and *FMF2*). As a group these are characteristic

of the post Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition and fabrics belonging to it from the site — mostly from later contexts — occur in forms that are characteristic of an early 'plainware' phase of this tradition dated to the beginning of the LBA (e.g. nos 3, 5 and 6) (Fig. 2). Nearby Sussex parallels

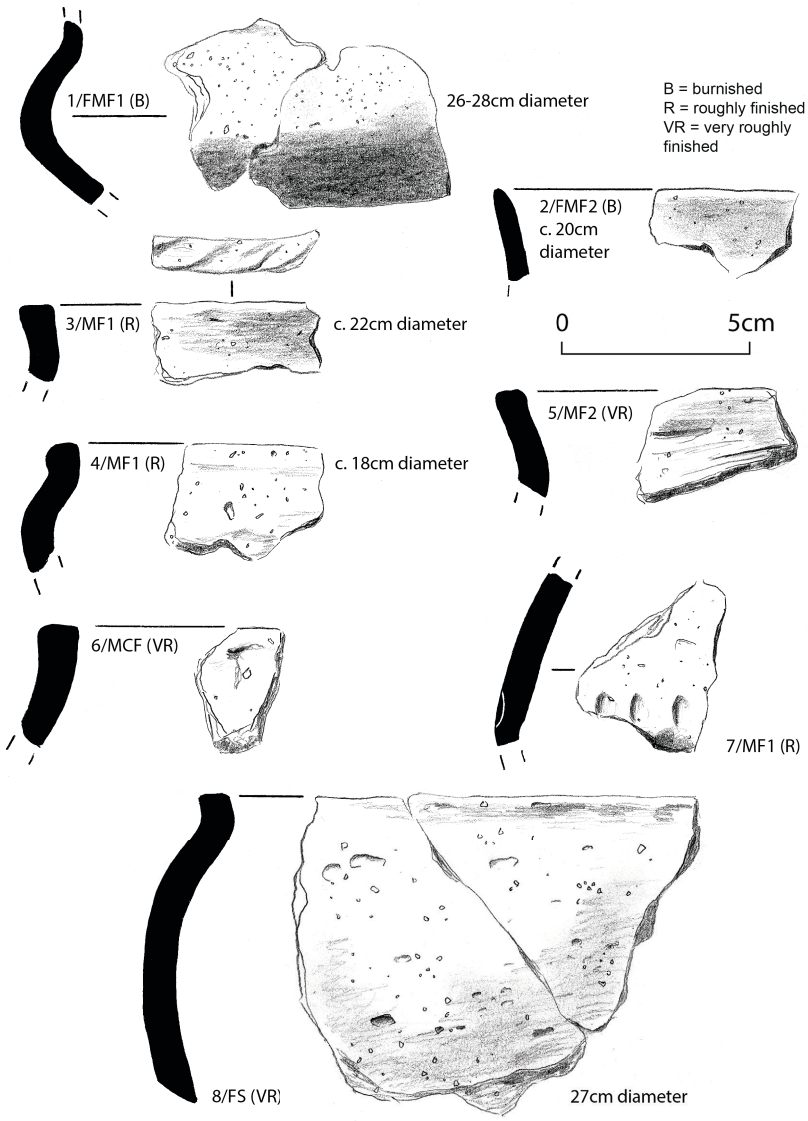

Figure 2. Late Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery from Northbrook College. 2 and 4 are from LBA contexts; vessels 1, 5 and 8 from LBA/EIA contexts. 7 may also be LBA/EIA

for them come from Kingston Buci (Curwen 1931) and Ford (Hamilton 2004). Overlapping with this is a third suite that includes an additional four fabrics (*S*, *FS*, *FGlau* and *C*). A feature assemblage comprising this suite include sherds from an 'onion-shaped' jar or bowl, a form usually associated with later 'decorated' phases of the post Deverel-Rimbury tradition and dated to the end of the LBA or the beginning of the EIA (no 1: Fig. 2). Additionally, while occasionally associated with earlier traditions in Sussex, the range of fabric types represented by it and most of the individual fabrics comprising it

are characteristic of this later phase of the tradition. They are not present in the assemblage from Ford referred to, for example, and rare in that from Kingston Buci; on the other hand, they comprise a comprise a sizeable fraction of those from Chanctonbury Ring and Angmering, both of which are believed to belong to the end of the LBA (Hamilton 2001; Seager Thomas 2002a).

The exception is fabric *C*. A featureless sherd in a similar fabric occurred in an apparently LBA context from Birdham (Seager Thomas 2003), but otherwise the type should be MIA, occurring in MIA form in assemblages from both Angmering (Seager Thomas 2002 a) and Cissbury (Seager Thomas 2005).

Distribution and use

LBA pottery was spread across the site, almost exclusively in small pits and postholes, whereas LBA/EIA material was concentrated in the southwest of trench 1, in and around two ring ditches. It was also present — in association with fabric *C* — in a further ring ditch in trench 3. This perhaps indicates a reconfiguration of the site sometime during the later years of the LBA. This manifested itself in a new and distinct feature type in the immediate area — the ring ditch — and/or a change in the focus of pottery deposition from small pits and postholes to larger pits and ring ditches. Since the nature of the pottery deposited did not change significantly — both groups incorporate fine, medium and coarse wares and reflect a similar range of pottery using activities — it is assumed that this relates to *practice* rather than *use*.

The importance of the assemblage

The principal importance of the assemblage for the study of early first millennium BC Sussex lies in its reaffirmation of a distinct fabric suite locally associated with and characteristic of the later years of the LBA. Associated with this was a vessel form new to the county, a round-shouldered jar with a short upright rim similar to but subtly different from the round-shouldered jars, which characterize earlier post Deverel-Rimbury traditions locally (Fig 2.8) (cf. Seager Thomas 2001). Considered out of context, it is likely both would have been imprecisely or wrongly dated. Now both can be expected to go on to date contemporary pottery from elsewhere. By showing how occupation — at least in the Worthing area — continued right across the later Bronze Age, the pottery assemblage from Northbrook College provides another dot on the distribution maps of LBA Sussex; by improving the dating first millennium BC pottery in Sussex overall it can be expected to fill many other similar interpretatively deceptive gaps in our knowledge of the period.

(February 2005)

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Appendix 1. Catalogue

Centenary House

Pit 2, fill 3 (GH93)

1. Rounded, very slightly internally bevelled rim and convex upper body of large, probable closed-mouthed convex jar. *Fabric F3*. Finger smeared. Brown to dark grey core, dark grey exterior surface and buff to grey brown interior surface.
2. Heavily-gritted base. *Fabric F3*. Brown to dark grey core, dark grey to brown interior surface.
3. Flat base and flared, slightly convex sided lower body. *Fabric F3*. Brown to dark grey core, dark grey exterior surface and grey interior surface.
4. Rounded rim with single ?tool impression and convex upper body of large closed-mouthed convex jar. *Fabric F4*. Finger smeared. Dark grey core and exterior surface and dark grey brown interior surface.

Ditch 16, fill 17 (GH93)

5. Body sherd with ?two converging lines of tool-impressed dots. *Fabric F3*. Dark grey core and red brown surfaces.

Pit 146, fill 145 (CEN01)

6. Flat, slightly pinched base and flared, slightly convex sided lower body. *Fabric F3*. Brown core, brown to orange exterior surface and dark grey interior surface.

Pit 158, fill 157 (CEN01)

7. Straight sided upper shoulder and rounded, out-turned rim/vestigial neck of a probable bi-partite shouldered jar. *Fabric F2*. ?Burnished exterior. Dark grey core and body surfaces and buff to brown exterior rim surface.
8. Body sherd with post firing perforation. *Fabric FQ*. Finger smeared interior. Dark grey core and interior surface and brown exterior surface.

Post hole 168, fill 167 (CEN01)

9. Rounded rim of possible hemispherical bowl (very small fragment). *Fabric F2.* Dark grey core and surfaces

Northbrook College

Context 22

1. Rounded shoulder of 'onion-shaped' jar. Shoulder diameter *c*. 28cm. Fabric *FMF1*. Burnished. Unoxidized exterior, oxidized outer margin, unoxidized core, unoxidized interior.

Cut 1045, fill 1046

2. Flared neck of jar with simple rounded rim. Rim diameter *c*. 20cm (?). Fabric *FMF2*. Burnished. Unoxidized surfaces, oxidized margin, unoxidized core.

Cut 1064, fill 1065

3. Cabled rim of post Deverel-Rimbury shouldered jar. Rim diameter *c.* 22cm. Fabric *MF1*. Roughly finished. Unoxidized.

Cut 1071, fill 1072

4. Rounded shoulder with short, upright, slightly expanded rim. Rim diameter *c*. 18cm. Fabric *MF1*. Roughly finished. Burnt.

Cut 1077, fill 1078

5. Flared neck of post Deverel-Rimbury shouldered jar with flat topped rim. Unknown diameter. Fabric *MF2*. Unoxidized to oxidized exterior, unoxidized core, oxidized interior.

Cut 1087, fill 1085

6. Flat top rim of post Deverel-Rimbury shouldered jar. Unknown diameter. Fabric *MCF*. Roughly finished. Oxidized surfaces, unoxidized core.

Cut 1092, fill 1093

7. Fingertip impressed shoulder of post Deverel-Rimbury shouldered jar. Unknown diameter. Fabric *MF1*. Roughly finished. Unoxidized.

Cut 1176, fill 1177

8. Rounded shoulder with short, upright, flat topped rim. Rim diameter *c*. 27cm. Fabric *FS*. Roughly finished. Burnt (completely oxidized).

Appendix 2. Late Bronze Age burnt stone from Centenary House, Durrington

by Mike Seager Thomas

Excavated features from Area A yielded 82 fragments of ferruginous sandstone (Table 4). Owing to the effects of burning most are angular in shape, reddened, and cracked or friable. They range in size from very small pebbles (*c.* 8mm) to medium sized cobbles (*c* 150mm). None shows evidence of use ware and many retain traces of a natural weathering rind, indicating that they had not been broken or worked prior to being burnt. It is possible, therefore, that they were collected *for burning*. Both the grain size of the stone and the lack of an obvious use for it other than burning suggest an origin nearby, perhaps in the clay-with-flints or the Woolwich and Reading Beds, but, owing to similarities between it and ferruginous sandstones from the Lower Greensand, its exact origins remain uncertain. Similar stone comes from LBA features at Climping, Lavant and Testers. That from Climping is worked (Seager Thomas 2001b). Similar worked but unstratified stone comes from MBA Cock Hill and MIA Cissbury.

Cut	Fill	Quantity	Weight in grams
PH 128	127	5	10
PH 130	129	3	15
PH 142	141	10	114
Pit 146	145	1	7
Pit 158	157	48	3113
?PH	161	13	370
Pit 168	167	2	2
Total		82	3631

Table 2. Ferruginous sandstone from excavated features at Centenary House, Durrington

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